



FEPC 3-hour hearing Chinese list history of job discrimination

By KEN WONG

"We come not to beg your sympathy nor seek vengeance. We come to assert our rights and to find effective ways to rectify the injustices committed against our people," L. Ling-chi Wang told the State Fair Employment Practice Commission at a hearing on the grievances of the Chinese community last week.

The hearing was organized by the Chinese for Affirmative Action to alert the commission and the public of the discriminating employment practices against the Chinese in California today.

Some 200 persons jammed the FEPC auditorium to hear a score of speakers testify at the three-hour hearing. Wang, co-chairman of CAA, set the time in his opening remarks: "Throughout the history of California, government, business, industry and labor, in a rare display of solidarity, joined forces to keep us out of competition with whites."

UNCHANGED

In spite of some gains, Wang said, historical discriminating policies against the Chinese remain mostly unchanged. They are still left largely with menial jobs as busboy and kitchen help jobs in Fisherman's Wharf restaurants, night janitors in downtown offices or jobs requiring little or minimum contact with the public, as accountants, engineers, lab tech, draftsmen and other technical jobs.

He noted that though unions and employers disavow any bias, reports by the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Contract Compliance of the Department of Defense indicated otherwise. The few Chinese in craft unions are token "show case" members.

Fear of competition and mistrust are the two main causes of discrimination. The fear created myths that Chinese are unqualified, untrainable, xenophobic and satisfied with their present status.

These myths are reinforced by the media, school text books, government practices and irresponsible statements by public figures.

Wang cited a recent remark made by Peter Niblo of the Federal Bureau in San Francisco who publicly stated that Asian-addicts "make our addicts look like Fatty Arbuckle" and that hard drugs entered Marin County apparently from Chinatown in San Francisco where the Chinese are "not just running chop suey parlors."

Earlier, FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover testified before Congress, "there are 300,000 Chinese in the United States, some of whom might be susceptible to recruitment by Red China as spies."

Harriet Haber, director of the Clay Street YWCA, and Eileen Dong, of the Department of Human Resources, both told the commission of bias in civil service in the form of under representation at all levels. The Chinese population in San Francisco has been pegged at 14 percent, yet only 4.3 percent are civil servants with most of the better paying jobs and positions of power occupied by whites.

Plights of the new immigrants were told by Lillian Sing. Many newcomers from Hong Kong are professionals and must turn to menial tasks to survive. A medical doctor from Hong Kong is working as a laundryman. A librarian, a teacher and a news reporter are employed as busboys.

The construction industry was charged with bias by Frank A. Quinn, San Francisco regional director of the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. A survey of 12 construction-related unions turned up a total journey men membership of 9,258, of which 97 were Asians and a total apprenticeship membership of 684, of whom 14 were Orientals.

Quinn related an incident where a union official was quoted as saying that Chinese were too small for construction work. But the Chinese were big enough to build the world's most monumental architectural project — The Great Wall. The Chinese also took part in the building of the transcontinental railroad in America.

The Plumbing and Steam Fitting Union Local 38 under Joseph Mazzola was rapped by Quailand Tom, president of the SF Greater Chinatown Community Service Association. He asked the commission to help end the father and son apprenticeship admission policy of the plumbers union. There are only two Chinese-American plumbers.

OTHER NEEDS

Other speakers who spoke: Officer Donald Tong told of needs for more policemen. The police department now has four Chinese. Accountant Al Jeung spoke of lack of opportunities in the business world. Joseph Wong, a teacher at the English Center, said Red China has published a 700 page book listing the "crimes against the Chinese in America" listing discriminating laws and other acts of bias.

Statements from legislators urging support from FEPC for the Chinese were read. They came from Congressman Philip Burton, Assemblyman March Fong, John Burton and Willie Brown. Municipal Judge Harry Low also issued a statement.

Other papers were read. The case of Houston Lee vs. the Raphael Company; Francis Ching, director of the Los Angeles County Department of Arboreta and Botanic Gardens, and Mrs. Ming H. N. Moy and her promotional fight with the US Air Force at McClellan Air Force Base. The case is still being fought.

Danny Eng, who worked for a short time in the Mayor's office last year, charged Mayor Alioto with not having any Orientals on his staff. The mayor has issued a statement refuting the charge.

At the conclusion of the hearing, Lambert Choy, the other CAA co-chairman, made six recommendations:

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. FEPC should print publicly in Chinese and Spanish and hold hearings at ethnic communities.
2. FEPC should hire bilingual staff.
3. FEPC review the construction industry periodically.
4. FEPC check the mayor's office whether any Chinese is working for him in an executive or professional level.
5. FEPC should renumerate ethnic peoples for services rendered to this commission.
6. FEPC in its staff and commission training should include a component on the Asian and his community.

Things are popping for media group

Like a string of lit firecrackers popping one by one, the Chinese Media Committee has set off some good vibrations in the television medium.

Tomorrow (Thursday) evening, "Like It Is" will devote an entire program on Chinese Folk Dancing at 9:30 p.m. on Channel 4, KRON.

The commentary for this colorful and authentic half-hour show will be broadcasted simultaneously in Cantonese on KRON-FM radio (96.5 on the dial) as a service to the bay area Chinese community.

Newswatch reporter Mike Mills who hosts the weekly "Like It Is" will talk with Ann and Henry Wu and Jackson Chan who work with the group devoted to the timeless forms of folk dancing.

In addition to the dancing, the program exhibits colorful costumes and offers exciting music performed on authentic Chinese instruments.

—Continued on Page 5

Bias against Orientals is found down sharply

New York

When I. Chuan Chu came to the United States as a student at the end of World War II from his home in North China, he had trouble finding a place to live. Having an Oriental face, he discovered, was a liability.

But Mr. Chu, with an engineering degree from the University of Pennsylvania, has now risen to become a vice president of Honeywell Information Systems. He lives today in the wealthy

Boston suburb of Wellesley, near his concern's headquarters.

"If you have ability and can adapt to the American way of speaking, dressing, and doing things," Mr. Chu said recently, "then it doesn't matter any more if you are Chinese."

His story reflects a quiet, little noted American success story—the almost total disappearance of discrimination against the 400,000 Chinese and 500,000 Japa-

nese Americans since the end of World War II and their assimilation into the mainstream of American life.

Some Chinese have been left behind in the nation's depressed Chinatown ghettos, unable to speak English or too old, too poorly educated, or too fixed in their traditional ways to be assimilated.

And some younger Asian-Americans have become increasingly sensitive, like

blacks and Indians, to what they consider white Americans' patronizing attitude toward them. They resent the tourists in Chinatown who politely ask if they can speak English, and they indignantly reject the old Oriental stereotype of the slant-eyed, pig-tailed Chinaman, eating chop-suey and mumbling "ah-so." And they insist that many whites, behind a facade of believing in

equality, are still prejudiced.

But the great majority of Chinese and Japanese Americans, whose humble parents had to iron the laundry and garden the lawns of white Americans, no longer find any artificial barriers to becoming doctors, lawyers, architects, and professors.

—Continued on page 9

Alamo students end sit-in

Twenty-one students ended their busing boycott sit-in at Alamo Elementary School and were bused to classes at Geary and Anza elementary schools last Thursday.

The students were children of parents who opposed the San Francisco Unified School District's Richmond Complex integration plan.

The plan calls for students to be bused to achieve a better racial balance. The sit-in lasted eleven days.



KRON-TV will show the Chinese Folk Dancers on the "Like It Is" show on Channel 4 at 9:30 p.m. Thursday. Enjoying a preview are producer Merle Ellis, show host Mike Mills, Chris Metcalfe, Jackson Chan and Ann Wu.



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EDITORIAL

Fight against bias

We have found that racial discrimination is a subtle thing, not something you can wrap your fingers around and say, "Here it is!" This was demonstrated in the Oriental Five case against the San Francisco Civil Service Commission.

But bias in employment against the Chinese and other minority groups exists today. We will cite only two cases. One concerns Mrs. Ming Moy and her fight against the United States Air Force at McClellan Base. Mrs. Moy won her case but she has still not been promoted. She was barred from a supervisory job solely because she spoke English with an accent. The other case concerns a Francis Ching, a botanist who works for the city and country of Los Angeles and who had to go to court to win his job as director of the botanical garden.

We would be the first to admit that things are better than what they used to be. We have advanced a couple of rungs in the field of employment. Prior to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 we were next to the low man on the totem pole.

Elsewhere in this page in the Letters to the Editor section there is a communique from a Mr. J. Ong of Los Angeles berating us on our stand supporting a Chinese contractor who was barred from bidding on a Bank of America project. Mr. Ong was "shocked" that East/West should take such a stand based on such a flimsy premise.

Our editorial position was based not on contractor Irvin R. Lai's letter, but rather on Bank of America's contracting agent Robert D. Fox's statement on why Lai's bid was rejected.

Mr. Fox wrote: "Unfortunately, Mr. Lai, at this point in time I cannot qualify your company to bid a project of the size and scope of the Chinatown branch. This is no reflection against you, personally, it would not be fair to you, the other qualified bidders and the bank."

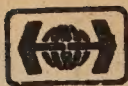
"At such time as you feel you have completed a project similar, in size and scope, to one of our buildings, we will be happy to re-evaluate your qualifications."

Mr. Lai was not allowed to bid on the project of such "a size and scope" because he has never done such a project in size and scope. If all contracting agents think as Mr. Fox does, then Mr. Lai will be limited to building dog house sized projects forever.

If East/West does not support Mr. Lai and other minority people like him, who would? Where can he voice his grievance? We presume Mr. Ong is doing quite well and therefore asking us not to rock the boat.

Elsewhere in our pages today is an article reprinted from the New York Times attempting to show the discriminations against Orientals have faded. There have been other articles in national magazines heralding the Asians "success story". Yet, we wonder if it is not just a trend to set an example for other minority groups. "Look, the Asians made it. So can you."

We Orientals have it made? Don't tell it to the busboy at a Jackson Street restaurant. He might put something in your tea and it might not be oolong, jasmine or pekoe. Chrysanthemum?



Letters
to the
Editor

Indignation

Continental Service Company
 1335 So. Grand Avenue
 Los Angeles, California

Attn: Robert D. Fox, Vice President

Dear Mr. Fox:

I have been regretfully apprised of your negative decision to disqualify a Mr. Irvin R. Lai, of the Lai Construction Company, in that he has been unduly prevented from even submitting a bid on the proposed Chinatown Branch for the Bank of America.

In your rather equivocal letter to Mr. Lai, dated Oct. 20, 1970, you allude to sophistry, and also strike a detrimental blow to all free enterprise and social entities as well.

You stated in your letter that the reasons for disqualifying Mr. Lai was that his company had not previously completed a similar project in size and scope. Are we to assume that the Bank of America is planning to erect a Pyramid? in which case your argument might hold some value. In any case, how does one acquire this experience? How does anyone attain growth and expansion if not given the opportunity? Equal opportunity includes everyone Mr. Fox, even you. Even the Bank of America would not be where they are today if there were not afforded an opportunity; or did they just start big?

Since you have instituted this specious criterion for Contractors, does the Bank of America intend to enact a similar criterion for its potential Oriental customers? But then, you have already conveyed in your letter, that Contractors are not people, whereas Mr. Lai is not being reflected upon personally, you have unscrupulously separated people from the so-called concept of the Company. How insignificant are people Mr. Fox? And who or what makes up your Company?

Your actions are not only a restriction to free enterprise, but also an insult to social justice. It's a recurrent theme of minority history of agonizing hardships and inequality which no amount of compensation nor tokenism can fully redress; and whose logic cannot be supported by intelligent men without being construed with racial overtones.

You seem to have assigned to yourself the ability to judge fairness, but I fail to comprehend just what your standards for judgments are; or do you consider this an unfair query? I would suggest, that in your zealous endeavor to execute the responsibilities awarded to you by the Bank of America in procuring Contractors, you have wandered beyond the scope of your ability to employ prudent reasoning.

If you indeed believe that this injustice will easily slip into unrecorded history, then I suggest that you do some of your "re-evaluating" not only of the Oriental nature, but also the nature of oppressed people everywhere. You have already aroused the indignation of many citizens.

Indignantly,
 Jerry Jin, San Francisco

Sour grapes?

Dear Editor:

Having been a reader of East/West for many years, I have found your recent editorial, "Fight Against Bias" (Dec. 2nd), regarding a Mr. Lai's protest, hard to believe.

I am shocked to think that a newspaper of your caliber would take a stand on a certain "issue" based upon one letter and to cry out "... injustice ... prejudice ...". Or have you made an effort to investigate the facts?

Did you know that the agents for Bank of America retained not one but TWO architects of Chinese ancestry to design their new branch building in Chinatown?

What do you know about the personal characteristics and reputation of Mr. Lai — outside of the fact that he is a member of CACA?

Are you aware that there are certain individuals who can intimidate their organizations into backing their views because they shout louder than others?

Is this whole matter a result of plain, old sour grapes?

What effect will all this have on other minority contractors and other professionals who may have the opportunities to work with such established companies as Bank of America? Because we are a minority, must we resort to shouting and other belligerent methods that are used by others to obtain our own personal goals?

Since when is a job given to an individual because of the color of his skin and not on his abilities, experience and other necessary qualifications?

J. Ong

Los Angeles

(Ed note: Please read editorial.)

Sanctions

Dear Mr. Lai:

Reading Mr. Robert D. Fox's letter (E/W, Dec. 2), referring to the Bank of America Chinatown Branch, it hurts me as much as it does you and all the Chinese in Los Angeles and all the Asians in the U.S.A. This is a case to test whether Asians, particularly Chinese, can organize and unite behind sanctions against all who dare to practice prejudices and inequalities in their company policy.

I say: Sanctions! Sanctions!

Lee Fong
 Union City, Calif.



play Santa



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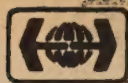
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CRISIS AT ST MARY'S

By Manchester Fu

Meetings, meetings last Thursday. All sked at the same hour. (1) Chinatown Democratic Club (2) City Planning for Chinatown at Cameron House (3) St. Mary's Mission parish meeting (4) Chinese Media Committee meet with KRON-TV (5) The association of Chinese Teachers monthly pow session. So which meeting was the most vital to the social health of Chinatown? Pick No. 3 and you'll be right. St. Mary's Mission parish meeting?

St. Mary's which is only months short of its 50th anniversary might have to shut down its school. The closing would involve a thousand students enrolled in the day and evening language schools. The repercussion is wide. Where will the day students go? Commodore Stockton School is too tight now that youngsters are being taught in the boiler room and others are bussed to Hancock School.

St. Mary's faces the same problems that other parochial schools are confronting -- the high cost of education and the dwindling number of nuns.

Anxious parents met with Father Bernard Cummings, superintendent of diocesan schools, and Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange, last Thursday to discuss ways and means to keep the school open.

The Sisters of St. Joseph plan to leave St. Mary's next year. They have been at the mission school run by the Paulist Fathers since it opened in 1921.

But lately, drop-outs, retirements and the shift of interest toward social work cut deeply into the teaching ranks. Now, there are only three nuns at St. Mary's, a grammar school from kindergarten to the eighth grade level. One of the nuns works full time as a social worker out of Cameron House.

The school must rely on lay teachers who are paid wages equal to those of the public school system. Nuns are paid a \$100 a month for living expenses. Students pay \$37 per month for tuition. To increase tuition is next to impossible.

Father Charles A. Donovan, St. Mary's director, has written to 92 orders of nuns the world over to seek help. The response is not encouraging. So between now and next fall, St. Mary's must come up with an answer or close its school.

★ ★ ★

WHERE THE HUMUHUMUNUKUNUKUAPUAHA GO SWIMMING BY: News from our man in Kanakaville. Rodney Fong was sworn in as an attorney last month in Hawaii. Who he? He has a brother who's also a lawyer by the name of Hiram Fong, Jr. whose father works in Washington D.C. He's the first Chinese to have a seat in Congress. . . Thieves really broke in the islands. A gunman took \$11,000 in jewelries from Dr. Leslie Luke and his wife at his Beretania street office. The office is only one block from the Honolulu police station. So? Even the home of the chief of police isn't safe. Burglars broke into Police Chief Francis Keala's pad in the Koku Head neighborhood and stole a tape recorder, radio, cash and jewelries. . .

★ ★ ★

FORWARD EVER, BACKWARD NEVER: Leo Lowe, acting vice principal at Francisco Jr. High, and Al Sing Tuen, acting vice principal at Commodore Stockton School, are no longer acting. Promoted to full fledge V.P. . . Min Tze is no longer with Newsweek. Left to do free lance assignments . . . Randy Tong of Galileo and Winfred Jew of Washington made the All City football honorable mentions

. . . Things are tough all over. Some firms have cut down on calendars. One Grant Ave. shop won't give you one unless you buy \$2 worth of merchandise. Forget it . . . On the other hand, the Far East Cafe which just celebrated its 50th anniversary is throwing a party for senior citizens. So if you know of any old folks, send them over next Tuesday. . .

And time out for our annual classic one liner. When you see a kitten walking on the beach that's where you'll see Sandy Claws, Noel? . . .

Sino-Russ clash hurls U.S. into nuclear perils



PALLBEARERS CARRYING STALIN'S BODY IN 1953
WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA. By Harrison E. Salisbury, W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., New York, 1969; 224 pp.; \$4.95.

Reviewed by Rico

It is rare that the mere title of a book makes chills run up and down the spine. The possibility of the superpowers, Russia and China, engaging one another in a full-scale war elicits such a reaction. Harrison Salisbury, the assistant managing editor of the *New York Times* and author of many books on Russia and Asia, makes a tenable case for taking that possibility seriously.

Perhaps there are some in this country who, in their demented chauvinism, would welcome the clashing of the two Communist giants as a boon to the power of the U.S. Mr. Salisbury takes a more realistic view and writes in his "Foreword" that a war between them would become a nuclear confrontation, and if we escaped direct involvement, which is doubtful, we could not escape the fallout.

War Between Russia and China clearly demonstrates the history and the continuity of the animosity between Russia and China from the time of their first contacts to the present day. No reader of this short, hard-hitting work could doubt for a minute the seriousness of the conflict and the difficulties obstructing its settlement.

The first part of the book concentrates on the key geographical areas if a conflict were to break out. Salisbury feels the important buffer state of Mongolia is the most strategic area. Mongolia, called by Salisbury in his first chapter "the Hinge of the Earth," has been a protectorate of Russia since 1911, when it was declared independent of China.

Salisbury asserts it is in "Mongolia that the Russian-Chinese conflict first became visible and that it is here in Mongolia that the Russian-Chinese conflict has advanced farthest in preparation." The Soviets, according to Salisbury, take the position instituted by the Japanese in their Tanaka Memorial Policy of 1927, that before conquering China, one must conquer Mongolia and Manchuria, and before conquering the world, one must conquer China.

The Chinese fear any Soviet thrust eastward and southward will inevitably be made from Mongolia, and the Russians and the Mongols expect the Chinese will make an effort to neutralize Mongolia at a minimum and bring her to China's side if possible.

A large section of the book is concerned with the seeds of the current bad feeling between Peking and Moscow. Of particular interest is the poor treatment of Mao Tse-tung by Stalin in a historic meeting in Russia. According to Nikita Khrushchev, Stalin treated Mao like a supplicant and the meeting dragged on from mid-December 1949 to February 14, 1950, when the Treaty of Alliance was signed. Never in Soviet history had there been so protracted a diplomatic negotiation, and Mao returned to Peking before the document was signed, a very angry man. Only the diplomatic move of the United States in not establishing normal relations with China in 1949 kept Russia and China hostile to the U.S. and averted an open breach in the Communist World.

There is a very cogent case made in the book that it was the Russians and not the Chinese who were responsible for the Korean War. Kim Il Sung, the ruler of North Korea, was a Moscow puppet, and there was nothing Stalin would have like better than the U.S. and Red China embroiled in a land war. Truman reacted to what he thought was a Chinese threat, but Red China was too young and too weak to contemplate such a move against the U.S.

A weak China was the cornerstone of Soviet policy in the years before and after the Second World War, and Stalin's benevolent attitude toward Chiang Kai-shek is explained by Salisbury as the favoring of the weaker over the stronger. Chiang was supplied with arms by Stalin in his fight against Mao, and Stalin waited until the last possible moment before recognizing Mao as the ruler of China.

One section of the book deals with China's population problems and postulates that China has been underestimating her population to the world. China claims vast areas in Russia and the day will come when she will desperately need those areas for her expanding population, which is approaching one billion people. Some time in the 21st century, says the author, one out of very three people will be Chinese.

The last section of the book discusses the likelihood of the conflict. If the present policies are followed here and in the Commu-

Prisoner asks court to cancel convictions

HONOLULU—James "Egghead" Wong, who once was convicted of murdering a taxi driver, has asked the state supreme court to erase from his record convictions for robbery, burglary and forgery.

Wong, paroled from San Quentin Prison in California, returned last July to Hawaii on the robbery conviction.

Wong, 34, maintains that he was not informed of his constitutional rights when he waived his right to an attorney and pleaded guilty to the three offenses.

Aliens at Hawaii U.

HONOLULU—There are 1,513 alien students attending the University of Hawaii. Among them are 278 from Hong Kong and 112 from Taiwan.

Adult typing classes open

Enrollment is still being accepted in key punch as well as beginning and speed building typing classes at Mission Adult High School, located at 18th and Dolores Sts. Classes meet Monday through Thursday evenings, 7 to 9 p.m.

Adults wishing to learn typing or key punch as a beginner or those wanting to develop their skill and speed and can spend two to four hours per week in the classroom are welcome.

These courses are offered by the Community College District on a tuition free basis as a public service.

For further information, telephone Mission Adult High School daily at 431-4899 or 431-8239.

nist countries, Salisbury feels that war is inevitable. The Russian military still wield a great deal of power over Soviet policy, and they count on a ten-day striking force to crush Peking if war should erupt. China counts on the 600 million who would remain to fight after the first 300 million were wiped out.

Russia is conscious of the tremendous spirit that Peking could muster in its people and the Russians seek to strengthen their position by making pacts with the countries that encircle China. The Soviets also insist that their satellites stand firm with them against the Chinese. Czechoslovakia, in a sense, was the first victim of impending war in the Far East, Salisbury opines.

The mission of the United States, according to Salisbury, is to be the peacemaker between the two nations. We should improve our relations with Peking and plan to help the Red Chinese if and when a food crisis occurs. The U.S. cannot isolate itself from Sino-Soviet problems. We must maximize our influence on the dispute and insist on peace.

The author of the moving, human *The 900 Days: The Siege of Leningrad*, Harrison Salisbury has written a very different kind of book here. It is a scary, blunt examination of perhaps the most important issue for the future of the world.



CHINESE. WORD-A-DAY

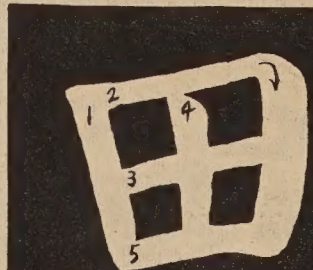
BY GORDON LEW

The wet rice farmers in China (oops, I mean the rice which grows in water, not the wet farmers) build crosswalks on their fields to keep their feet dry. These crosswalks form a nice checkerboard pattern such as the Chinese word "field" depicts.

The word "field" is used for "farm" or "farmland." A "field mouse" is a mole. A "field chicken" is a frog. The next time you dine in a Chinese restaurant, make certain that you are ordering a chicken dinner, or you'll end up eating frogs' legs!

China is primarily a farming country. So naturally there are plenty of jokes about the farmers. Have you heard this one about the two brothers?

Well, probably you haven't.



FIELD

Cantonese

TEEN

Rhyme with SEEN

Mandarin

TYAN

The story goes that there were two brothers harvesting rice. The older one didn't belong to the Boy Scouts, so he always tried to cheat the younger one.

"Let each of us take half of what's there."

"That's fair and square," said the younger one.

"Fine, I'll take the top half and you'll take the rest."

"But all the rice is on the top half," the younger brother protested.

"Don't worry, I'll let you have the top half next year."

When they were ready to seed again, the older brother said, "Let's plant carrots this year."



Minorities will be noted in history classes

LOS ANGELES — A new state law requires that the history courses in elementary and high schools include the role and contributions of minorities in building California, City Councilman Gilbert W. Lindsay reported.

"I want to hear from Mexican-American, Negro and Oriental parents and groups if the new law is not being honored at Los Angeles schools," the Negro city 9th district lawmaker said. "I want history students to learn that John Wayne, alone, did not make California a great state."

"The new state law not only requires that early California minorities be cited for their blood and sweat in building the state," Lindsay added, "but that they also be recognized for their economic, political and social contributions."

The city lawmaker observed: "It was the sweat and long working hours of the minorities, from the time of the Spanish and Russian royalties, that built the state. It was built on the dreams and the work of everyone from the lowest person to the top alcalde that has resulted in our great state. All should be recognized."

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Baseball tribute to Oh



Japanese baseball idol Sadaharu Oh, a Chinese, and his wife, Kiyoko attend a National association of Professional Baseball League party at the Beverly Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles. Oh batted 323, knocked 47 homers and was MVP as Tokyo Giants won league title for the 6th time.

S.F. Woman

Wins \$2000

Award in N.Y.

A San Francisco woman who fled her native China with her mother and two sisters in 1952 has won a \$2000 Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial scholarship in New York.

Rose Pak, 22, who was graduated last June from San Francisco College for Women and now attends Columbia University, received the award Friday night at a dinner of the Newspaper Women's Club of New York.

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TING, The Caldron



Ting/The Caldron explores what it means to be Chinese in the United States. Sections include history and commentary, poetry in calligraphy and translation, art in the form of paintings and photographs, and an article on Tai Chi Chuan.

Edited by Glide's Nick Harvey, *Ting/The Caldron* reveals the tensions of a culture caught between two worlds, a culture with a unique identity unsuspected by the parent city, and just being discovered by its own people.

Contributors are: Choy Kam-Man, William T. R. Chung, Loni Ding, Christa Fleischmann, Madeline Fu, Paul Pei-Jen Hau, Kai-Yu Hsu, Kem Lee, Ruby Lee, Lorna Logan, Chin-San Long, Irene Poon, Kenneth Rexroth, Gary Snyder, Lily Tom, Tseng Ta-Yu, L. Ling-Chi Wang, J. Feisheng Wong, Lui-Sang Wong, Nanying Stella Wong, and Victor Wong.

The 112 page book is illustrated in black and white, and is 6 3/4 X 7 3/4 inches. \$3.50 each.

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KQED cameraman Victor Wong leads workshop discussion on "The Asian American and His Image in the Media" at the Berkeley High School Asian American Student Union retreat. A pensive Mimi Oda listens.

—Continued from Page 1

The program is a result of the Chinese Media Committee's negotiation with KRON Channel 4, collaborating with the committee, developing a new series based on film Mark Lai and Philip Choy's lectures on the Chinese in California.

According to Loni Ding, the committee coordinator, CMC has the project in production and another in the planning stage. Filming at Channel 5, KPIX studio is a 13-week series teaching English to Chinese newcomers.

Being planned is a radio show on KQED-FM tentatively to start in January. It will be a weekly hour show on prime time in the evening.

The Chinese Media Committee was formed earlier this year and was instrumental in getting KTVU to present a Cantonese show explaining the Census form and KGO-TV broadcasting editorials supporting the use of Chinese construction workers on the Chinese Culture Center building and recruiting of Chinese firemen candidates.

NEWS IN CANTONESE

As a result of the committee's meetings with the broadcasting sta-

tions, KRON-TV has hired a Chinese newscaster who will translate the Newswatch audio portion into Cantonese and air simultaneously over KRON-FM.

The committee's aim is to maintain biculturalism and act as a bridge for both the Chinese and American cultures. It seeks also to place more Chinese in the media.

People in the community are invited to participate with the committee on these and other projects. Actors, artists, writers, photographers, filmmakers, and particularly typists are needed. The committee is at 250 Columbus Ave. The phone is 781-9038.

Asians is topic at Seattle meet

SEATTLE, Wash.—Problem of Asian-American will be the focus of one session of the national Annual Program Meeting of the Council on Social Work Education January 26-28 at the Olympic Hotel in Seattle.

The session on Asian-Americans, which will be held on Wednesday afternoon, January 27, will be concerned with the problems of both students and faculty as well as with the possibilities for restructuring the curriculum to deal with the concerns identified.

Chairman, and a panel participant will be Ford Kuramoto, a student at the School of Social Work, University of Southern California.

Other panel participants will include: Harry H.L. Kitano, School of Social Welfare, University of California, Los Angeles; Rev. Tony Ubalde, Glide Memorial Methodist Church, San Francisco; Mike Yamaki, Yellow Brotherhood, Los Angeles; and George Woo, Asian-American Studies, San Francisco State College.

HEW appoints Agnes I. Chan as advisor

Agnes I. Chan, San Francisco educator, has been appointed to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee on the Education of Bilingual Children, according to Regional Commissioner of Education Dr. Paul F. Lawrence of the Department of Health Education and Welfare, region IX.

Mrs. Chan received confirmation of her acceptance after being invited by HEW Secretary Elliot L. Richardson to serve on the advisory committee for a three-year term.

A native of San Francisco, Mrs. Chan has devoted her career to teaching in the Redding and San Francisco city schools. She graduated from San Francisco State College, A.B. with honors, in 1953, and received her M.A. in 1957. Since 1963, she has been on the faculty of Francisco Junior High School.

The Office of Education depends on the voluntary services of public-spirited and qualified citizens to counsel and guide it in its program activities.

Mrs. Chan is active in community affairs as a speaker, panelist, choral director and as a volunteer in church fund-raising programs.

She is a member of the San Francisco Greater Chinatown Community Service Association, board of directors of the Chinese Christian Home for Senior Citizens, California Historical Society, Northern California Guidance Association, United Nations Association, San Francisco Counseling and Guidance Association, American National Red Cross, and the Republican County Central Committee of San Francisco.

Candidates for police cadet program sought

The San Francisco Police Department's new "Cadet" program is effective immediately. To be hired as a police cadet, you must be a San Francisco resident, a high-school graduate, between 18 and 20 years old, and be enrolled in college within twelve months of the date of employment. Also there is a minimum height requirement of 5'8" and a maximum requirement of 6'6".

Acceptance will depend on satisfactory completion of an athletic test, a physical examination and a background investigation of character and employment.

Work hours will be adjusted for the student's college schedule. The salary is \$500 per month for a full-time cadet and \$250 per month for a half-time cadet. For one full year's service, the cadet will receive one calendar week vacation with pay and one calendar week sick leave.

Applications should be filed with the San Francisco Civil Service Commission, Room 160, City Hall; phone 558-4495.

Host of VIP's at Mrs. Grady's Chinatown fete

Mrs. Henry F. Grady, wife of the late United States ambassador to Greece, Iran and India, and herself a civic leader and internationally celebrated woman, was honored recently at a banquet at the Kuo Wah Restaurant.

Serving as master of ceremonies was former San Francisco mayor George Christopher, who welcomed the 70 guests, dignitaries, and friends who attended the dinner.

Also present was Mayor Joseph Alioto, who touted Mrs. Grady as a "gracious lady who inspires affection from all of us." To that re-

mark, Mrs. Grady prophesied that "... the next president of the United States ... his name will be Alioto."

Mrs. Grady served as president of the Citizens Committee for Hong Kong refugees that helped to raise \$60,000 to aid refugees from Communist China. She also organized the Committee to Aid Non-English-Speaking Chinese in San Francisco.

Currently Mrs. Grady is chairman of the board of trustees of Asia-Mera Research Institute, an organization seeking to promote understanding between the United States and Asian countries.

Host Andrew Young, president of Kuo Wah, said that banquet was "the most meaningful way ... to show gratitude for the things Mrs. Grady has done for the Chinese people."

Guest enjoyed Chinese melodies played on the butterfly harp by Harriet Lem, a 12-year-old Marina Junior High School student.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Yehall Chin, Mr. and Mrs. Y. T. Hsiung (author of *Red China's Cultural Revolution*), Postmaster and Mrs. Lim P. Lee, Chief Administrative Officer Thomas Mellon, Municipal Judge-elect Agnes O'Brien Smith, Consul General of Iran Dr. and Mrs. Parviz Adle, Consul General of Greece Honorable and Mrs. Anthony Protonarius, and Madame Usna Pranoj of Thailand.

Chinese festival chairmen are named

Gordon J. Lau, president of the Chinese Cultural Foundation, announced today that the following have been named as co-chairmen of the Chinese Winter Festival, Dinner, and Entertainment to be held Jan. 20, 1971, at the Empress of China Restaurant: Mrs. Alexander D. Calhoun Jr., Park Louie, Dr. Rolland C. Lowe, and Mrs. Thomas Quock, all of San Francisco.

The Festival is for the benefit of the Chinese Cultural Center, which is nearing completion at Kearny and Washington Sts., opposite Portsmouth Square.

The Center's program, now operating in temporary quarters, is an educational one, in the fine arts, the performing arts, and the humanities, and is being conducted by William D. Y. Wu, executive director.

Taiwan electronics soar

TAIPEI—The output of electronics products this year is expected to reach US\$150 million, the Council for International Economic Cooperation and Development said today.

The products include television sets, phonographs, tape recorders, radio sets, mini-computers, integrated circuits, printed circuits, capacitors and resistors.

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'She's bad, but she's such good company...'

TOKYO — "She's a bad woman," a Frenchman said of his mistress, "but such good company!"

Japanese businessmen feel much the same way about Communist China. They have just asked Peking for a one-year renewal of the humiliating but profitable commercial agreement that makes Japan Red China's leading trade partner.

Chances are good the pact will be renewed. The Chinese need the chemicals, steel and machinery that Japan has to offer. Japan wants the profits it is making on the Chinese mainland, which this year will be the highest since the two countries resumed trade in 1962.

However, Foreign Minister Ki-ichi Aichi says Japan will go right on recognizing President Chiang Kai-Shek's Formosa-based regime as the government of all China. He adds Japan will continue opposing Red China's entry into the United Nations, even if America should drop the idea.

On a two-way basis, Japan's sales and purchases from Communist China this year will hit a post World War II record of around \$800 million. Japan sells Red China much more than she buys. The 1970 balance probably will be more than \$200 million in its favor.

Since the Peking and Tokyo governments have no contacts, Japan's trade with China is conducted by the "Memorandum Trade Office," an association of

Japanese businessmen who do business on the mainland.

Each year their representatives travel to Peking, sign a communique denouncing the Japanese government's China policy, and then sit down with the Communists to negotiate an extension of the agreement.

Last year's communique said Japan's security treaty with the United States was in danger of becoming "a new Japanese-American military alliance aimed at the Chinese people, the Korean people, and the various nations of Asia."

It was signed by Yoshimi Fufui, a conservative member of the Japanese parliament, who belongs to a faction of "doves" on the China question.

This year he will be replaced by Kaheita Okazaki, chief of the Memorandum Trade Office. Okazaki is president of All-Nippon Airways, Japan's main domestic air carrier.

Communist China is not one of the world's great markets. Its purchases of foreign goods have bobbed along at about \$2 billion a year for the last four years. By comparison, American im-

ports run at about \$35 million. The Chinese never buy consumer goods—only industrial equipment, special types of steel they don't make themselves, wheat and certain metals like copper.

However, the Japanese turned a neat profit by filling the breach when the Soviet Union slashed its trade with the Chinese during

a dispute between the Communist giants in the early 1960s. During the decade, Russian trade with Japan sank from around \$2 billion a year to \$50 million.

The Chinese turned to Japan and the European Common Market countries as suppliers of industrial goods. Japan won the lion's share of the market.

Peace vigil at Union Square

Plans were announced this week by the American Friends Service Committee, Downtown Peace Coalition, San Francisco Women for Peace, and Women's International League for Peace and Freedom for a peace vigil to be held on Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Participants will assemble at the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange (Pine between Sansome and Montgomery) at 5 p.m., or at the Civic Center Plaza (Polk and McAllister) at 4:45 p.m., to march by candlelight through the downtown area, assembling at Union Square by 5:30 or 6 p.m.

At Union Square a short vigil will be held, with choral music, singers, and possibly a member of the clergy to conduct a short non-denominational peace service.



President Gustav E. Lowe of International Institute of East Bay presents Alfred S. Lai with certificate of recognition for his service to the community.

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Chicago symposium on minority scientists set

CHICAGO — A general symposium by the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the "Contribution of U.S. Minority Groups to the Development of Science" will be held Dec. 30 at the Sheraton Blackstone.

Among the speakers invited to sit in the morning panel discussion are:

Dr. George M. Fukui, director of bacteriology, Wallace Laboratories, Cranbury, N.J.; Dr. Harry H. L. Kitano, associate professor of social welfare, UCLA; Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa, professor of sociology, Boston University; Dr. E. Leong Way, professor, UC Medical Center pharmacology dept., San Francisco; and Chih Meng, China Institute, New York.

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A gold medal for Chi Cheng

BANGKOK — Miss Chi Cheng, the world-renowned Chinese woman sprinter, won the first gold medal for the Republic of China in women's 100-meter dash at the Sixth Asian Games in Bangkok last Thursday.

She clocked 11.6 seconds in the event, far from her best record of 11 seconds flat, because of her leg injury developed from strenuous exercises last month. Nevertheless, she led her runner-up by quite a distance.

Li Chung-ping, an overseas Chinese from the United States, won a silver medal in men's 400-meter hurdles.

Language Center seeks secretary

The Chinatown-North Beach English Language Center has a job open for an education secretary.

The secretary is responsible to the education coordinator and other departments. The duties are typing, filing, and ordering educational materials. He or she is to act as a receptionist and to make appointments for the education coordinator, also to answer telephones and assist other departments as needed.

Qualifications are the ability to compose simple letters and memos, type 40 words per minute, and operate simple office machines, to have good English, and preferably to know shorthand. Applicants must be bilingual.

The salary is \$225 per month for this part-time job. Apply at Chinatown-North Beach English Language Center, 550 Montgomery St., 10th floor.

Galileo's annex — a green oasis

Galileo High School's West Campus, a cluster of old Fort Mason barracks, has lost its desolate forsaken look.

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the school, groups of students broke holes in the asphalt and planted an oasis of trees and shrubs.

San Francisco Beautiful co-ordinated the landscaping project, with help from teachers, school officials and the tree planting arm of the Department of Public Works.

Tsu, Takei to judge Inner City Talent Night

LOS ANGELES — Actress Irene Tsu and actor George Takei will be among this month's judges at the Inner City Theatre's Talent Night tonight at 8:30 at 1615 W. Washington St.

A variety of singers, dancers, actors, comedians, and rock groups will entertain and compete for cash prizes. A panel of celebrity judges headed by resident Judge Beah Richards will make the awards.

Free PAL judo classes

Free judo classes are being given on Tuesday and Thursday afternoon by the Police Athletic League at Victory Hall from 4 to 5 p.m. The classes are free and open to everyone regardless of age.

Bogus plane fare case — phone official nabbed

HONOLULU — Lindberg W. H. Lau, 43, was arrested in a continuing investigation of an airline ticket sales swindle that operated between Hawaii and California.

Ten other men, including a Kaneohe man once employed by Pan American World Airways, were arrested in Los Angeles.

Lau, a telephone company supervisor, is out on \$1,000 bail.



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。影合上禮獎頒在等文加李長校代學大頓斯波（女之員議參良友鄺）

Architect I. M. Pei was honored by the International Institute of Boston with Golden Door Award for outstanding contributions to architectural design. With Pei at party were Heather Ho of Honolulu, Merie-Allen Fong, daughter of Sen Hiram Fong, and Calvin B. T. Lee, acting president of Boston University.

First Asian joins Los Angeles security service



HOWARD HUANG serves with the Los Angeles County Security Service, first Oriental American in the department's history to do so.

LOS ANGELES — Howard Shaw Huang, 29, is the first American of Asian descent to join the Los Angeles County Security Service.

Born in Chengtu, Szechwan Province in China, Huang decided he wanted to be an American citizen and realized his goal some years ago in Alaska, becoming that state's first Chinese to be naturalized.

He speaks Cantonese, Mandarin, English and Thai and majored in police science at Los Angeles City College, L.A. Trade-Tech, and East A. College.

Huang joined the U.S. Air Force in 1964.

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T'e or ch'a, it's delicious

By Tommy Lee

(Continued from DECEMBER 9 issue.)

Tea plants were found in Taiwan by Chinese settlers of the 17th century. Apparently these had not been used by the aborigines, although they had been on the island for centuries. A 1723 account says tribesmen dared not drink tea because of its "cooling effects." Chinese pickers were permitted to enter aborigine districts and collect leaves. Seeds were brought from the mainland for cultivation. Shipment of crude tea to Amoy and Foochow started in the second quarter of the 19th century.

Taiwan tea exports were begun in 1865 by an English merchant named John Dodd. He also introduced young plants from the mainland, provided Taiwan tea-growers with capital and, in 1868, set up the island's first tea factory at Wanhua near the Tamsui River in Taipei's old southwest district. The island's tea industry was started in the north and gradually spread south but never got much beyond Taichung in central Taiwan.

When the Japanese took over Taiwan as a spoil of the 1894-95 war, the island was producing 10,200 tons (nearly 12.3 million pounds) of crude tea from 25,000 hectares (62,500 acres). The peak was reached in 1917 with 17,165 tons from 45,155 hectares for an average of 398 kilograms per hectare. The outbreak of the Pacific War in 1941 closed out most Taiwan export markets. Concentration on food production usurped land and manpower resources. Most tea plantations were neglected or converted to other crops. By V-J Day plantations had shrunk to 34,000 hectares. Picking was carried out on only 23,000 hectares (70 per cent). Annual crude tea production had dropped to 1,400 tons. Exports were a piddling 28 tons in 1946, the first year after the war.

Planted area had been boosted to 47,638 hectares by 1956 but output was only 13,420 tons for per hectare production of 282 kilograms. Since then, unit production has been calculated on the basis of output for the harvested area instead of the planted area. Sharp increases have been recorded, as follows:

Year	Harvested Area (Hectares)	Total Output (Metric Tons)	Per Ha. Yield (Kilograms)
1957	44,461	16,002	337
1958	44,780	15,764	352
1959	45,336	16,507	364
1860	45,703	17,365	380
1961	44,979	18,064	402
1962	36,043	19,753	548
1963	36,308	21,104	581
1964	35,236	18,306	520
1965	34,607	20,730	599
1966	34,516	21,510	623
1967	34,495	24,403	707
1968	34,278	24,418	712
1969	33,704	26,248	779

Taiwan exported more than 21 metric tons of tea worth more than US\$12.5 million in 1969. Earnings were US\$7.6 million in the first six months of 1970, more than in all of 1960.

Oolong was once synonymous with Taiwan tea. Then came paochung and after that black. The order has been reversed and green tea is now on top. Taiwan green took over top position in world sales in 1967 as a result of declining Japanese and Chinese Communist exports. Japan is consuming more green tea at home and has little left for export. The quality of Chinese mainland green tea has been deteriorating.

A good cup of oolong shows the bright gold of amber and smells like a ripe pear or apple, depending on the plants. There is a pleasing after-taste. Processed leaves resemble flower petals of red, yellow and white. Oolong was the only tea produced in Taiwan up to 1881. The semi-fermentation method was originated in Fukien but improved in Taiwan. Production stood at a record 9,208 tons in 1911.

Paochung also requires partial fermentation. The method was brought to Taiwan from Fukien in 1881. In the cup, paochung varies from bright orange yellow to reddish yellow. Firing of leaves makes the difference. Stronger firing results in stronger color and flavor. Flowers are added to increase fragrance and strength.

Production of black tea in Taiwan was started by the Japanese in 1903. Methods used in India and Ceylon were adopted. Because of the limited market, mass production did not start until after 1931. Varieties from Assam and Burma were introduced in the late 1920s and planted at Yuchih near Sun Moon Lake in central Taiwan. A black tea experimentation station was established there. The prewar black tea output record of 6,230 tons was registered in 1940.

Green tea production started in 1904 under specialists from the Chinese mainland. Average annual output was 26,323 kilograms in the 1911-1930 period but dropped to 16,334 kilograms in the 1931-1944 period. The year 1943 saw the prewar peak of 98,766 kilograms. A sharp upward trend started soon after the war as new markets in Africa opened up.

The government has been encouraging Taiwan growers to replace old plants. Processing facilities require modernization and export operations need strengthening. Under the 1969-72 Fifth Four-Year Economic Development Plan, planted area will be reduced about 4,900 hectares but stepped-up picking operations are expected to boost per hectare output to 1,010 kilograms. Output goal for 1972 is set at 30,900 metric tons, up 22.7 per cent from 1968.

Expected to contribute importantly is the new 60-acre tea processing zone at Kueishan just south of Taipei. Operating there are 44 processing plants, including 11 processors that moved out of Taipei, 4 processing plants from other places, 21 Taipei tea dealers who wanted factories of their own and 8 companies making packaging and processing machines. Cost of the zone was US\$2.5 million. With the price of urban land skyrocketing, owners of city plants profited by moving and selling their old quarters.

Concentration of factories in a single place is facilitating cooperation and modernization. The example of Kueishan is expected to influence the 300 other Taiwan tea processors and spark a new blooming of an industry that once was noted for sending the "champagne of teas" to the four corners of a tea-drinking globe.



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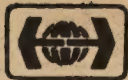
Circuit assembly

The Chinatown congregation of Jehovah's Witnesses will play a big role in the Circuit Assembly conference to be held at Oakland Auditorium December 18-20.

Alvyn L. Franck, district supervisor from Brooklyn, will give the keynote address and main lecture on Sunday at 3 p.m.

Fewer lawyers

HONOLULU—There'll be fewer lawyers among lawmakers in the coming session of the Hawaii state legislature. Among the Senate lawyers are D. H. Ching, Francis Wong and Wadsworth Yee.



Continued From Page 1, Col. 5.

Some have achieved national reputations, a feat unimaginable 20 years ago: I.M. Pei and Minoru Yamasaki as architects, Gerald Tsai as head of the Manhattan Fund, Tsung Dao Lee and Chen Ning Yang as Nobel prize winners in physics, S.I. Hayakawa as President of San Francisco State College, and Daniel Inouye as Senator from Hawaii (with one Senator and two Representatives, the Japanese may well be the nation's most over-represented minority).

In interviews with dozens of Chinese and Japanese Americans, from executives like Mr. Chu to militant students in Chinatown, very few complaints of discrimination in jobs, housing, or education could be found.

Many people below 30 could not recall a single personal instance of discrimination. The Los Angeles Housing Opportunities Center, which helps people who feel they have been discriminated against, reports that it has had only one complaint from an Oriental in the last three years.

Some prejudice still exists. Mr. Chu, for example, was told last year that he would not be allowed to join the Wellesley Country Club.

No Oriental Members

A spokesman for the club, in a telephone interview, denied that the club discriminates against people of any race. He said that he could not recall Mr. Chu's case. However, he also said that the club at present had no members of Oriental ancestry.

Most of the problems confronting Asian Americans today are more subtle.

Dr. Ai-li Chin, a Chinese sociologist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who is doing a study of the Chinese experience in the United States, feels that "discrimination against Orientals has definitely diminished."

"In any statement you make about prejudice you must be very careful," she feels. "But for most Chinese the problem is not so much physical barriers, as it for blacks, as it is the question of identity. Who are you as a Chinese in the United States?"

This is particularly true, Dr. Chin believes, for the younger people who have grown up in the United States, still having an Oriental face but not speaking their parents' language.

Reject Old Stereotype

"Ironically, at the same time as prejudice has diminished, some of these younger people have now begun to become concerned about white Americans' attitudes toward them," Dr. Chin, a diminutive, soft-spoken woman points out. "They refuse to accept, as their parents did, the old humiliating Oriental stereotype."

Under the influence of the Black Panthers and Young Lords, some young Chinese have organized radical groups with names like the Boxers and the Red Guards to try to stop tourists from visiting New York's and San Francisco's Chinatown. "This is our community, it is not a zoo," reads one sign in the Boxers' dingy storefront headquarters in New York.

Even the old stereotype, however, has undergone a metamorphosis. The pig-tailed coolie has been replaced in the imagination of

many Americans by the earnest, bespectacled young scholar.

"My teachers have always helped me because they had such a good image of Chinese students," recalled Elaine Yuehy, a junior at Hunter College whose father used to run a laundry. "'Good little Chinese kid,' they said, 'so bright and so well-behaved and hard-working.'" Her comment was echoed by many of those interviewed.

For many years, from the time the first Chinese came to California in the eighteenth-fifties, prejudice and discrimination against Orientals were very real indeed. Many were barred from obtaining citizenship. In California, where the great majority settled, none born outside the United States were allowed to own land.

1854 Report Is Quoted

A report written by the San Francisco Board of Aldermen in 1854 typified the 19th-century American view. "The Chinese live in a manner similar to our savage Indians," the report said. "Their women are the most degraded prostitutes and the sole enjoyment of the male population is gambling." The aldermen recommended "the immediate expulsion of the whole Chinese race from the city."

The ultimate indignity came during World War II when thousands of Japanese on the West Coast were interned in concentration camps and their property sold for 10 cents on the dollar.

Many Japanese Americans feel that white Americans' guilt over the internment has helped lead to their increased acceptance since the end of the war.

Another factor, cited by Dr. Chin, "is the general growth in awareness of racial problems since the end of World War II." Dr. Chin points to the beneficial effect of the Negro civil rights movement, with its fair housing and fair employment laws.

The old California law barring foreign-born Orientals from owning land was ruled unconstitutional by the California State Supreme Court in 1952 after a test case brought by a Japanese lawyer. And the McCarran Act of 1952 made foreign-born Orientals eligible for citizenship.

Respect for Achievements

Dr. Chin also feels that the respect Chinese and Japanese have gained by their recent achievements in the sciences and the professions has helped ease discrimination.

Where before the war San Francisco's Chinese were all crowded into Chinatown and Los Angeles' Japanese were confined to a small area in west Los Angeles, today they have spread out over all parts of their cities.

According to Jeffrey Matsui of the Japanese American Citizens League, Los Angeles' 150,000 Japanese have been able to move into exclusive communities like Bel Air, Beverly Hills, and Pacific Palisades. Two judges and the county coroner are Japanese.

Mr. Matsui reported that although Japanese on the West Coast still have some difficulty finding executive or sales jobs, which require large amounts of personal contact, they have no trou-

ble getting jobs as secretaries, accountants, doctors, or engineers. Before the war they were largely restricted to working as gardeners or small farmers.

The situation is much the same across the country. Chicago's 14,000 Japanese live in every section of the city and its suburbs. "There used to be discrimination here," said the Rev. Shinei Shigefuji, minister of the Midwest Buddhist Church, "but I don't think there's much now."

Like Whites in South

In the South, Orientals are now considered whites rather than Negroes. Young Chinese and Japanese growing up in such widely scattered areas as Richmond, Durham, N. C., and Atlanta remember attending white schools and going in the white entrance to movie theaters.

In Augusta, Ga., where a group of Chinese laborers was brought in 1910 to dig the Augusta Canal, their descendants have gone to college and become pharmacists, doctors, and insurance salesmen: In its small way, a typical American immigrant success story.

But for the minority of Chinese who have not been assimilated, Chinatown, behind the glitter of its red-tile store fronts and pagoda-like roofs, is a slum.

In San Francisco's Chinatown, with 50,000 people the nation's largest, 45 per cent of the families live below the Federal poverty level of a \$3,700 annual income; 15 per cent are unemployed; 60 per cent share a bathroom with another family or have none at all.

Half of the people cannot speak or read English. In the heart of Chinatown, nearly half have never been to school. Employment for many means long hours sewing dresses in backroom sweatshops at wages below the legal minimum.

Still Controlled by Elders

Control in Chinatown resists as it always has with the mysterious family and district associations, ruled by elders who see no need to change their old patterns.

Some younger Chinese radicals, like those in the Boxers and Red Guards, blame white racism for the situation.

But discrimination appears to be much less of a factor

than old age, preference for Chinese tradition, and difficulty with English. Japanese-Americans, who have not clung so closely to their traditional ways, have not encountered the Chinatown problem.

"We resent ignorant Americans coming in here and staring at us as if we were animals," explained Richard Lee, a 20-year-old resident of New York's Chinatown.

"But we're not really discriminated against. If you can speak English you can get through school and get a job like any American."

"We still have problems," said Mr. Lee, who wears blue jeans and lets his straight black hair grow long over his ears, "but they are more internal problems, problems of what you are, than of discrimination."

Looking around his tiny, cramped room at a picture of Raquel Welch, he said:

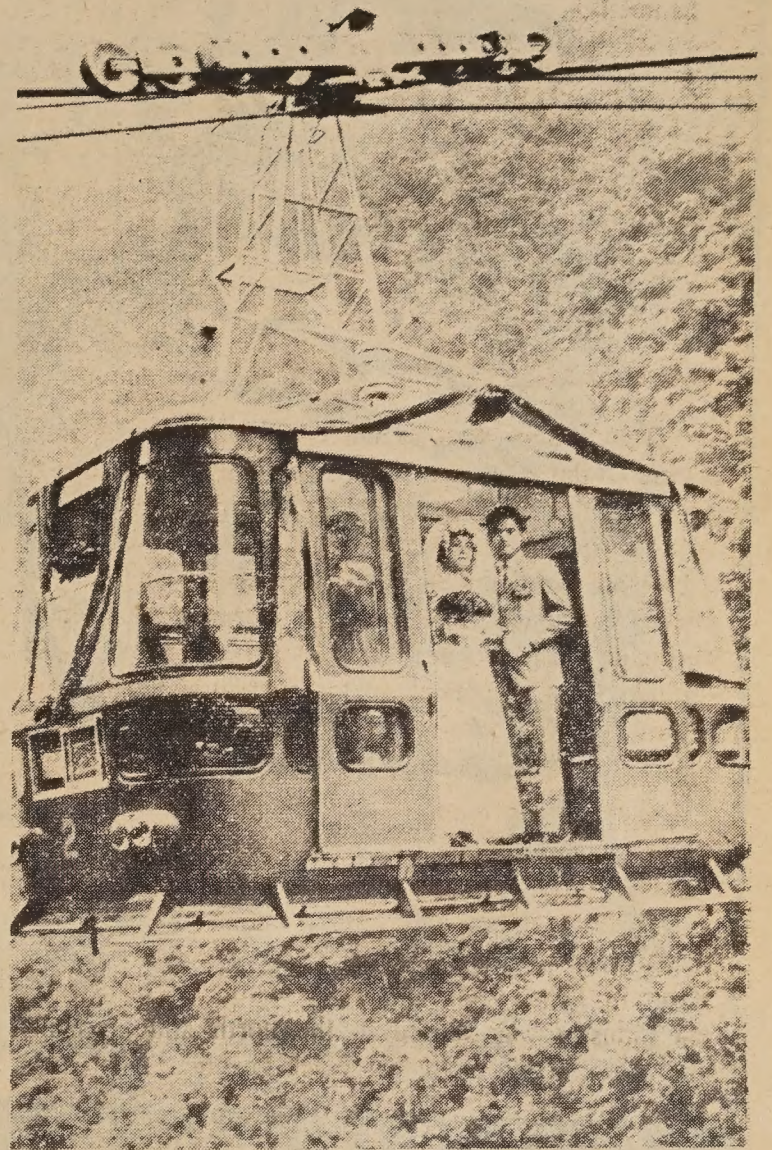
"Our parents suppressed this identity problem for

themselves, but we think about it a lot. Chinese have always considered that they are Chinese no matter where they are. Now we have to

figure out what this means for us."

Above article re-printed from
THE NEW YORK TIMES,

Up and away wedding



Miss Chiu Mei-chu and Liu Ching-cheng were married in a cable car at Wulai in a mid-air ceremony. Both are cable car operators.

Divided Pakistan Picks Two Leaders, and Both Like Communist China

A California-educated Socialist has emerged with a man who has been in jail seven times on political charges as the big men in the divided halves of Pakistan. They were the big winners last week in Pakistan's first general elections.

In West Pakistan, Socialist Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a former foreign minister, and his People's Party captured at least 82 of West Pakistan's 138 seats in the National Assembly. He wants closer ties with Communist China.

In East Pakistan, separated from West Pakistan by a hostile India, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his Awami League captured at least 160 of the east's 169 seats. This made him the leader of the largest bloc in the National Assembly, and the biggest man in Pakistani politics.

He, too, promised friendly relations with the Chinese, but added: "I am ready to be friendly with all, but I won't buy coal from China, paying an enormous price when I can get it cheaper from India."

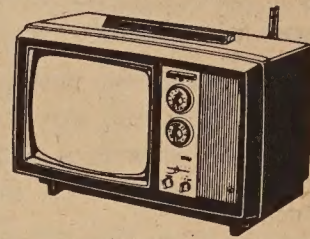
This makes good economics, but bad politics—in most of Pakistan. Mujibur had, in fact, been jailed seven times on suspicion of attempting with Indian help to overthrow the government. India and Pakistan have argued sporadically, sometimes going to war, over disputed territories along their border.

Above article re-printed from

The National Observer



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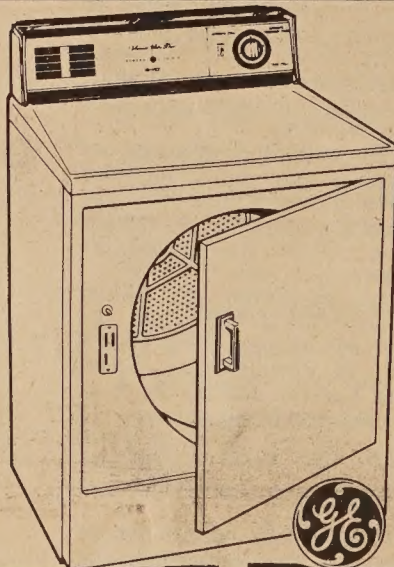


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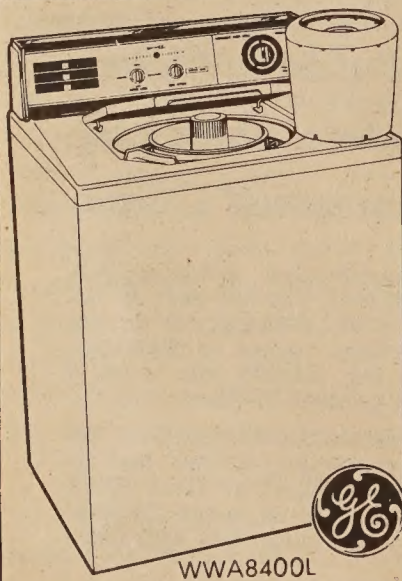


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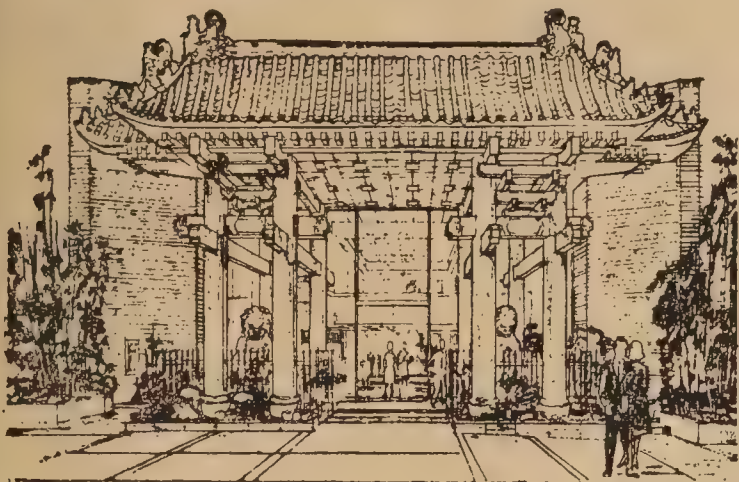
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真理隨筆

博士不博

余卓雄

聖經上的所羅門承繼其父大衛爲王，是希伯來民族歷史最輝煌的一頁。所羅門王的寶藏富甲天下，那時候耶路撒冷是萬邦來朝的聖城，金光四射，一時無兩。但他並沒有引此自豪，他在基訓建築最大的祭壇，獻上一千犧牲作爲燔祭。夜來向天禱告道：「上帝呵，求你賜給我智慧，可以判斷你的人民，辨別是非……」。他並未求福祿壽全，他的智慧使他成爲諸王中的表表者，他一共寫了一千零五首詩歌，作箴言三千句，三卷書，還研究植物學。

所羅門的才華蓋世，聰明過人，在下面的一則事實能見一斑：有甲乙兩妓女同住一處，前後三天，每人產下一個嬰孩。其中一個半夜被母親誤壓致死。甲說死嬰是乙的，乙說死嬰是甲的。兩個人在王面前爭論，請求公正判斷。所羅門說：「這樣很容易解決，給我拿刀來，把剩下的活嬰孩劈開兩邊，每人一半便是了」。那個活嬰孩的母親不忍看自己的骨肉殺死，便說：「王上萬萬不可如此，我寧可犧牲求全」。死嬰的母親反過來堅持「一刀兩斷」，誰也不歸，王於是說：「她就是兇手了」。

我看智慧未必是「無事不通」，却是最實際的做人常識，在平淡無奇的生活發現萬世不變的道理，往往是最珍貴的奧秘。在這一點，從未見世面的村婦農夫並不比才高八斗的落後。所羅門認識了財富不能使他做一個賢明的君主，但他深信智慧能使萬民降服。

美國有一個危機是看教育爲智慧的高峯，而教育以專爲主，所以博士不博。教育的最後目的是賺錢，要過舒適的生活，雖然合理，但一味求精而忽略了精神上的飢渴和日常生活中很多小道理，這種不平衡的現象只能把人變了一個與電子計算機競爭求存的活屍，樂趣全無。博士的妻子望子成，博士的丈夫對真正的人生毫無所知，這一來問題便複雜了。

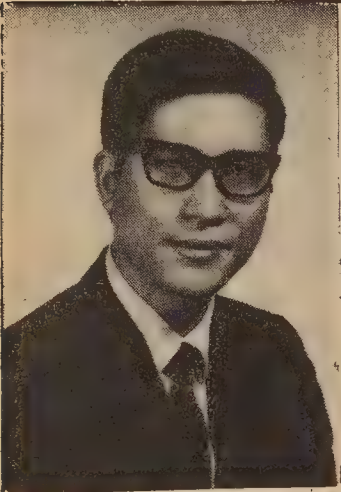
士丹佛大學梅曉教授指出對博士太多供過於求感到甚爲可怕，有人說也許將來政府會津貼那些不讀書的人，好像現在津貼農人以防農產過剩一樣，我以為不是讀多少書，而是讀書的態度。在我的朋友當中，多少擁有學位半打的，但一路不通，其可憐之處，實非局外人能想像。

做人的普通常識其實也並不簡單。爲甚麼？因爲能快樂地活着和與人和睦相處，包含謙卑、誠實、公平、禮義、克制。其中最重要的還是嚴厲觀察自己，無論在公眾或私人的場合，總能做得到光明磊落。要做一個完全的人，因爲事業的成功並不是以家道豐富和名氣爲標準。

父親生前常訓誡我道：「不可欺人」。我曾盡力遵守「寧人負我」的宗旨，這幾年做過很多次笨伯，那些以爲計售的且是學識過人的，但我却提高了更高的警覺，至少他們不能再次得逞。我和他們保持友好的關係，希望他們有一天會醒悟。

不幸得很，所羅門的稀世之慧，後來爲了後宮妃嬪一千的誘惑而崇拜起偶像來，一時邪正不分。他背叛了自己的人生觀，以色列王朝卒告末落。他曾經是一個真材實料的「博士」，一失足成千古恨，留爲後代之鑑。

任何人自引爲通書而缺乏做人的起碼常識的，只可稱爲「專」士，何「博」之有？這個譯名想來仍有重譯的必要。



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人語



「假日旅館」開業

以後，大約由於地點在華埠，爲了增加一點中國色彩吧？所以裡面都有中文牌示，可是字體幼稚，而名稱生硬，如「藥房店」，房店意義相重，不知所謂，又如「金錢雞尾廳」(酒吧)，「男房」、「女房」(廁所)等都屬香港「沿步路過」式中文，真使人啼笑皆非。

中國文化中心中心假日旅館同屬一大廈，他們書寫這類中文牌照，對中國文化實一大諷刺。

這一「廢物利用」的風氣推行以後，可望減少垃圾的堆積。

☆

紀政回國參加亞運，到台北時僅距離開賽日期五天，她的左腿受傷嚴重，看情形無可能出賽，但有一位菲律賓華僑陳松柏特別贈送給她一瓶叫「麝香藥酒」，她的美國教練瑞爾不信土方，但在無可奈何當權且一試，果然收效神速，兩日後腿傷大見起色，乃啓程前往曼谷，陳君再交「華航」空運一瓶藥酒給她，她繼續數用，到出賽日腿傷痊癒了。

☆

殷商雷協維在都板街夾加利寬街的華埠臘像館已興工建築了。

臘像館發源於倫敦，但華人對此似乎特別感到興趣，三藩市原有的漁人碼頭臘像館是華裔方操經營的，而世界著名的臘像製造廠則在香港，全部技工爲華人，老板是一個女藝術家。

☆

據公路調查局統計，在一哩路當中，公路上的廢棄物包括紙杯一百五十個，啤酒罐一百五十個，涼水罐四十個，能「回尾」的涼水樽廿六個，不能「回尾」的涼水樽三十七個。廢棄物的日見增加，使美國政府大感頭痛，於是乃倡「廢物利用」運動，現在十六個大城市中，由雷諾金屬公司徵收空罐，每個半仙，或每磅十仙，同樣的，有好幾家大紙廠也在收購舊報紙製造紙漿，

(一九七一)袖珍中西日曆片，西文日曆牌，及美術圖畫等，以便各界索取應用。

☆

中國文化中心基金會所舉辦之「通俗座談會」，每逢星期三晚上七時，在新呂宋巷四十一號舉行。是項座談會老少咸宜，有故事講述，放映幻燈片及音樂，演唱歌謠等，宗旨在乎發揚中國文化，介紹民間藝術。上週故事，由君堅乃君講述「詩仙李太白」。本週(十二月十六日)尙來要求，將講「三國故事」，時間與地點相同，歡迎各界僑胞參加。

☆

本埠行安青年團定於本月二十日星期一下午一時在行安堂禮堂舉行聖誕慶祝會，是日除有聖誕老人分派糖果玩具外，尙有其他餘興，玩具只限分派與順昌梓里十二歲以下之兒童，歡迎鄉親參加。

☆

二埠中山紀念會籌募中山紀念館建築經費，首批共獲各界捐款逾十萬元，現第六批又收到一萬餘元，各界僑胞踴躍輸將，具見熱忱。茲悉，該館已於去月建築完成，刻正積極籌備明年舉行落成開幕典禮事宜。

爲充實紀念館內容起見，除盡力蒐集國父孫中山先生革命文獻外，近特向台灣選購歷代銅器，瓷器，玉器，漆器等複製品六十餘種，陳列館內，俾供展覽，藉資宏揚中華文化，促進中西文化交流，意義至爲重大。

☆

教育家張香譜前於十月初旬，應台北廣東國民大學校友會之邀請，返國主持該校友會新建築落成典禮，留台期間曾參加蔣總統伉儷在陽明山中山樓招待歸國華僑代表茶會，席間蔣總統向張氏垂詢僑情及美洲華僑文教情況甚詳，並曾代表全球歸國華僑，由政府機關首長陪同前赴忠烈祠獻花，張氏交遊廣博，桃李衆多，酬酢甚忙，各團體文化機構宗親會等，均分別歡宴。

張氏現已公畢，已

於近日乘中華航空公司客機返抵三藩市，張氏此次返國，到各地觀光考察，對祖國各方面之進步，極表讚揚，並對此行甚感愉快。

☆

中國文化中心基金會，爲籌募基金，將定期於一九七一年三月二日舉辦春節公宴晚會。茲據該基金會會長劉貴

明宣稱，主持此項公宴之負責人，經已推定四位主席，分頭辦事。包括嘉韓夫人，郭譚碧玉，雷法圖，蔡流輪醫生等。

春節公宴，節目豐富，有時裝表演及其他各項餘興節目。地點在皇后酒家。公宴券現已印就，並由即日起開始推銷云。

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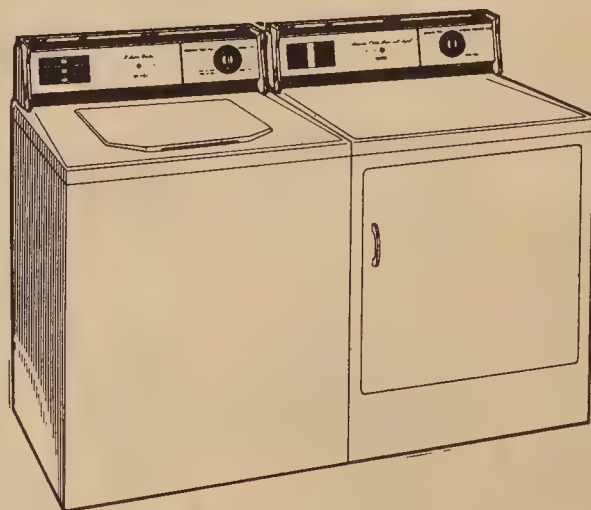


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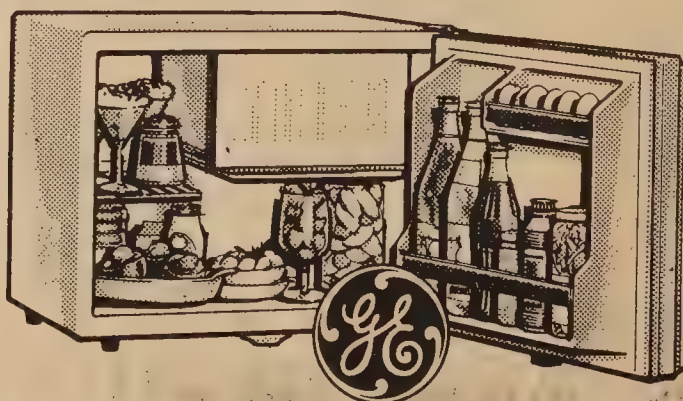
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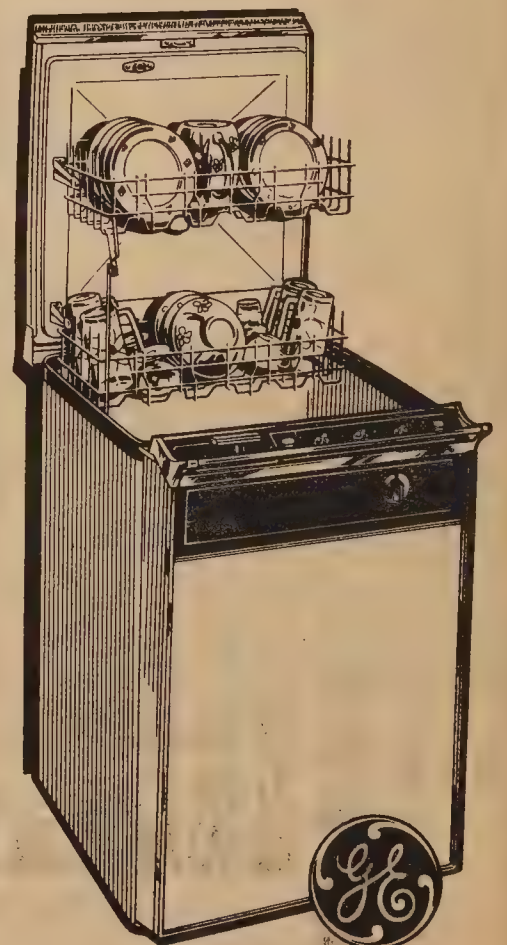
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對於貨運的報導，還是前面所提到的三枝桅英船律華厘臣號，她所載來的唐山貨如下：

洋燭二十八箱，絲法四箱，蛋一千七百埕，米六百七十包，豬四隻，雞一千隻，鵝二百一十隻，孔雀七隻，山雞七隻，時辰雀一百隻，番鴨二隻，狗七隻，白鵝三百五十隻，臘腸三箱。

二枝半桅羅倫士載來的唐山貨如下：

米三千六百包，糖四百包，茶二百七十五箱，洋烟二箱，大理石一百一十八條，磚石一萬塊，雜貨四十二件。

三枝桅阿厘拿載來的唐山貨有：

大理石四百六十四條，糖五千三百二十五包，百磅米五千包，五十磅洋烟十三箱，茶二百箱，雜貨九百五十件。

很明顯地，那時留美華人的伙食，大部份是來自唐山的，尤其是食米，美國本土還沒有出產，既然自中國運來，所以價錢殊不便宜，每百磅售價七元，亦即每磅七仙，相等於當時一磅魚的價錢或半磅火腿的價錢。

大約到了一八七零年間，火船興起了，過去的三枝桅風船，都已改裝運貨，其

中雖也有接客的，但船位較火船便宜許多。

所謂火船，亦即我們現在所說的汽輪，自從蒸汽機發明以後，老一輩的華僑，把火車叫作火烟車，把汽輪叫作火船，因凡靠蒸汽機發電的，都有烟筒出烟，這便是「火」字的來源了。

那時坐火船返唐山的都是富有積蓄的華僑，所以出得起較高的票價，但來美的新客，大多是借「水腳」來金山的，所以仍以坐較廉價的三枝桅比較經濟。

根據一八七四年九月廿六日出版第十二期的「舊金山唐人新聞紙」刊載：

「伯思域公司火船，五千餘噸，船尾房每位搭客收費二百元，准携行李二百五十磅，大船每位收費四十五元，大船房位加收銀五元，准携行李一百磅，伙食茶水床廁俱便。」

同報刊載由美國出口運往香港的貨品，這是一些頗為珍貴的中美貿易研究資料：

「溫古華火船開往香港，蘋果二百八十七箱，鮑魚五十二包，礮砂七十六箱，荳一百五十九包，頭貨一百五十四箱，鐘錶一百二十箱，桂魚一百零八件，麵粉二百二十箱，又百磅庄四百五十包，五十磅庄四萬五千五

百六十六包，木耳二百零三件，洋參五十七件，什貨一百一十三件，鐵器六十一件，熟皮二十六箱，洋蔥二十一件，洋蔥米一千一百箱，薯仔八百三十七件，海帶五十六包，蝦米七百五十七件，白糖二千六百一十六磅，金錢六萬五千零二十五元，金砂六千四百二十元，花銀二十五萬八千九百六十五元，鷹銀六萬六千二百二十五元，船尾房搭客八名，大船客四百四十名，往上海船尾房十九名，往日本十一名。

從報導中，我們知道由美國開往香港的船竟運金錢、金砂、花銀、鷹銀等回去，不知是否為了結匯還是有人要收藏，這是值得研究的一個問題。

迨至一八八零年以後，行走海洋的船隻噸位加重，機械設備都大加改良，所以在名稱上也由「火船」改叫「輪船」，直到現在仍保留這一名稱。

一八八三年十月十二日的華西申報有載：

「昨甲文輪船回港，載得華人一千零四十名，內有憑照者九百零二名，帶家眷者十二名，兒女數名，近來數年得寶旋唐者，未有如此之眾耳，此亦因工作日昂，故富足榮旋者多云。」

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社會的因素外，有沒有心理學上的因素？美國兒童心理學教授史波克博士說：有的。

他說，有三點原因使人類發生戰爭。一、人類多數不甘示弱，不肯認輸。從兒童時代開始，他們就養成這種反應：當遭到挑戰或任何「敵對」的時候，他們習慣地挺起胸來維護自己。却不能反躬自問：到底是別人有理還是自己有理？

二、人類很容易受到挑撥，對不同種族、不同膚色、不同宗教、國籍的人發生懼怕和敵意。一旦他們有了敵對的成見之後，就會把一切破壞的責任歸諸對方，通常總是用向對方的攻擊來洗刷自己的良心。

三、任何國家領袖，當他經過一連串的努力而爬到頂峰的時候，就會渴望繼續擴展他的權力；這種思想促使他要擴張國家的勢力範圍。又由於他的高高在上的地位，更會有不願認輸、不甘示弱的毛病。在與敵對國家打交道的時候，極少有認錯的可能。

史波克博士認為：這三種因素已促成兩次世界大戰，即今越戰又何嘗不如此？以美國來說，在第二種心理影響下，不肯承認參與越戰的決策不當，在已參與之後，又不甘認輸，以至擔子愈負愈重。(按：史波克可能是美國學者中的「鴿派」，所以有此論調。)

在第二種心理影響下，越戰雙方都拼命指責對方不對。強調對手是「壞人」。例如美國之視中共，中共之視美國。到了將來，很可能會真的犧牲在這種「自我宣傳」裡。第一次世界大戰就是由極小的地方性事件，而由兩個集團的敵意宣傳而促成的。

在第三種心理影響下，越戰雙方領袖都不敢退縮的毛病，惟恐退縮而影響他們的聲望與地位，於是想用不斷的努力來證明他們的決策正確無比。(慧之)

這就是

美國人

寧文

一位美國女記者，最近曾撰一短文，描述廿世紀的美國人，頗饒趣味。茲譯於後，以饗讀者：

美國人大聲疾呼要求政府平衡預算，然而他們私人的預算，却是年年赤字——分期付款，債台高築。

美國人會兇狠地攻擊敵國，然後再慷慨地給予援助。

美國人要求政府制定交通規則，嚴禁超速，但不購買一部時速不超過一百英里的車子。

美國人對每一個職業棒球隊隊員的名字，會記得滾瓜爛熟，却不記得國歌的歌詞。

美國人抱怨太太治家不如旅館之有條不紊，但住進旅館後，又抱怨沒有家庭的氣氛。

美國人會用半天的時間來尋購一瓶維他命丸，冀求延年益壽，然後開着九十英里一小時的快車趕回家，以彌補浪費去的時間。

美國人抱怨太太不善烹飪，然而却帶着妻子兒女出去野餐，吃半生不熟的洋芋，血淋淋的烤肉，頻呼其味無窮。

鄉村裡的美國人拼命地在農場裡工作，希望存夠了錢後，搬到城市去賺大錢；在城裡致富後，又要回農場去。

美國人要花五角錢停車，而只吃二角五分的明治果腹。

美國的婚姻專家比任何國家都多，但離婚率也是世界第一。

美國人仍然自豪爲美國人。如果說某人是「真正的美國人」，他會認爲這是有錢也買不到的恭維。

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愛國詩人·陸游

李貞明

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陋窮蘇武餐毡久
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死去猶能作鬼雄

這是陸游悲憤的心聲，饒他有雄心萬丈的抱負，但國家事大勢如斯，無可挽回，空有一腔熱血，發爲詩歌，炳耀千古。

陸游字務觀，越州山陰人，生於宋徽宗宣和七年（一壹二五）。呱呱墮地就遭逢大風暴雨時代。出生第二年大宋的都城汴京被金兵攻破，徽宗欽宗二帝被擄蒙塵，國家遭逢千古未有奇恥大辱，陸游的童年就在離亂中過去了。後來入學讀書非常發奮，立志要恢復邦家，據說十二歲時已經能作詩文。到三十歲時應禮部考試，本應名列第一；可是在先一年蔭補登仕郎他的名字竟列在秦檜孫兒之前，秦檜嫉妒他，所以將他顯黜了。

偏安的南宋，君臣上下都苟且偷安，不肯振作，民氣因之銷沉，宋高宗對金主一味屈順，年年輸貢金帛，去尊號，奉金正朔，這樣真國不成國。詩人終日想望的，是：「丈夫不虛生世間，本意滅胡收河山。」又說：「丈夫身在要有立，逆胡運盡行當平。」可惜朝上君臣，耽於逸樂，毫無復國雪恥之意，所以詩人不禁擲筆長嘆道：「諸公尚守和親

疾呼說：「楚雖三戶能亡秦，豈有堂堂中國空無人？」到他四十歲時，他勸張浚用兵，惹起上頭的疑忌，幾遭殺身之禍。他爲要實行他的主張，後來加入了王炎幕府，投身軍中，他有許多詩歌描寫隊伍生活：「從軍昔戍南山邊，傳烽直照東路谷，軍中罷戰壯士閒，細草平郊恣馳逐，洮州駿馬金絡頭，梁州球場自打球，玉杯傳血和鹿酒，女真降虜彈箜篌，大呼拔帳思野戰，殺氣當年赤面浮」——冬夜聞雁有感——

「昔者行省臨秦中，我亦急服叨從戎，散關摩雲俯賊壘，清渭如帶陳軍容，高旌縹緲嚴玉帳，畫角悲壯傳霜風，咸陽不勞三日到，幽州正可一炬空，意氣已無鷄塵塞，單于合入葡萄酒！」——這是何等慷慨？何等雄壯？一洗書生文弱的陋習。相傳他曾單騎馳騁於冰天雪地中，刺殺一隻猛虎。後來他離開軍旅，不時還細味軍中的生活，他詩集中描寫這種生活的統計有百餘首之多，不少是克服敵人的夢想詩，如：「鐵馬渡河風破肉，雲梯攻壘雪平壕，獸奔鳥散何勞逐？直斬單于擣寶刀！」——十萬貔貅出羽林，橫空殺氣結層陰，乾沙黃土初飛雪，未到幽州一丈深，「一羣胡束手仗天亡，棄甲縱橫滿戰場，雪上急奔追馬跡，官軍夜半入遼陽。」

可是夢想畢竟是夢想，國家事仍是一蹶不振，詩人雖有老驥伏櫪，志在千里之心，奈隻手難移，山河難挽，他入范大成幕府

所以自號放翁，他說：「頭顱自揣應虛死，馬上長歌寄此生！」又說：「樵柯爛盡棋方劇，客飯炊成夢未回。」

「早歲那知世事艱，中原北望氣如山，樓船夜雪瓜洲渡，鐵馬秋風大散關，塞上長城空自許，鏡中衰鬢已先斑，出師一表真名世，千載誰堪伯仲間？」

——書憤——

有志未伸，他實在是悲憤之極了，無可奈何，他祇好歸到田園，種花，飲酒，做詩，以盡他的餘年，但不平之氣仍時時流露：「可憐萬字平戎策，換得東家種樹書！」——這是何等沉痛啊！

如此一位忠貞的愛國者，千載之下我們看他是一個普通的詩人，實在對他不起，他有句論杜甫云：「後世但作詩人看，使我無几節嗟咨！」這可以說他自己的寫照。

宋史說，他晚年失節於韓侂胄爲他撰「南園古泉記」，查韓侂胄爲北宋名相韓琦曾孫，屢官太師，封平原郡王，但頗剛愎自用，曾對金用兵失敗而服誅，歷史家這樣批評陸游是未明白他的苦心，他素來是主戰的，無論何人能與敵人一戰的，放翁便認他是朋友了。

陸游少時曾學詩於曾幾，曾是黃山谷一派的，後來有人列他入江西詩派，其實他的詩的雄渾豪放，音節自然，超出江西詩派，自不待言，又有人批評他的詩粗獷，其實也不對，觀其：「小樓一夜聽春雨，深巷明朝賣杏花。」何等明媚：「雪暗梨千樹，烟迷柳一村。」寫景何等真切，「萬里因循成久客，一年容易又秋風。」——山重水複疑無路，柳暗花明又一村。」何等自然？「酒浪搖輕碧，燈花落碎紅。」何

廟空山百草香。」何等清麗可喜？「此身合是詩人未？細雨騎驢入劍門。」何等高逸？

至若「三峽猿催清淚落，兩京梅傍戰塵開。」之句，集中亦往往有之，則又氣力沉雄，直追工部，可見他的詩，不必拘拘於一格也，他的詩可以說是從他的胸臆中直奔流出來的，我們不能以工拙論之，如：「遺民淚盡胡塵裏，南望王師又一年！」——國破家亡之哀痛，千載之下，我們讀之，亦不禁爲之鼻酸，國土未復，深仇未復，我們詩人亦垂垂老矣，但他臨死也不能瞑目的！他的絕筆詩：

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——示兒——



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巴結

字 關

許久以來，一個問題一直悶在我的心裏。人，既是社會的動物，應屬羣性的，那麼一個人人生存在社會上，應該保存其獨特的性格，還是抑壓自己獨特的性格來遷就社會？

照道理說，「適者生存」，「適」便是你要攀附社會潮流習慣，而放棄自己的獨特性格，但這麼一來，人性是不是埋沒在社會性裏去呢？

我所以提起這個問題，是因為自己對這個社會有點不「適」，最大的毛病，是不懂得巴結。

這裏應該說明的，巴結不一定等於諂媚奉承，SOCIAL 也是巴結行為之一，懂得巴結的人會相識滿天下，但知交能有幾人却是另外一回事。認識人多了做起事來方便，如果走政治，巴結選民是第一要務，認識人多當然佔了便宜。

我的不善巴結可算與生俱來，記得小時候和母親逃難到香港去，在行走四鄉的輪渡上，同船的有一位有財有勢的富商，他在香港開錢莊，我的父親是美國華僑，所有匯款都是先存儲在他的錢莊裏我們才去支取的。當時我的母親叫我過去打個招呼，說明是誰家孩子，希望到港後有甚麼事情也可得到照應，但我總提不出勇氣來

，無法「巴結」，還是我的母親在無可奈何的情況下過去自我介紹，那富商倒也很會做人，聽說我是某某人的兒子，便送來了一包糖果，母親謝過了以後悄悄對我說：「學說一兩句漂亮的話又不用本錢，看，只消向人打個交道，糖果便來了，像你這樣少口鼻，長大了還不是餓死！」

二三十年來，母親的話仍深深地印在我的腦海中，但我始終學不到一兩句漂亮的話逗人高興，至今雖未至餓死，却也發不了達，對母親來說，真是「不肖」了。

不善巴結，也曾引起許多人的誤會，有些人說是高傲，落落寡歡擺臭架子；更有些人說是弄權術，懷機心，是一隻無聲狗，咬了人是不知道的。儘管如此，我仍改不了那也許屬於孤僻的性格，而且還自我安慰地說：由他去說吧，反正認識我的人不會怪我，這才是知己，誤會我的人必不認識我的性格，解釋也無用。於是，我行我素，不善巴結如故。後來又看到了一則笑話，好像特別為我們這一類不善巴結的人解嘲似的，那笑話說——

從前有兩位朋友閒聊，甲向乙問：「假如我有了一百萬元，你會不會向我巴結？」乙笑了笑說：「你有一

百萬元是你的事，我巴結有甚麼好處？」

甲又問：「那我給你五十萬元呢？」

乙說：「大家都有五十萬元，彼此間都不用巴結。」

甲不耐煩地說：「那我

把一百萬元全給了你怎麼樣？」

乙很輕鬆地回答：「很好，那時你也許要來巴結我了。」

這笑話給我這個不善巴結的人加強了自信心，這性格更難改掉了。

據說，故監察院長于右

任老先生廿多年前在大陸的時候，曾與李宗仁等競選副總統，他只懂得做點「秀才人情」，給各地代表們題字

來「巴結」，而李宗仁却為代表們租定最豪華的旅社，

每個代表指派一部汽車和一個司機侍候，他這種大手筆的「巴結」是成功了，于右

老在第一個回合裏便敗下陣來，可知書生搞政治，酸氣十足，筋斗便栽在「不善巴結」上面去。

說是「明知故犯」也吧，恐怕這輩子難以懂得「巴結」了，生平最怕參加「雞尾酒會」，擎着那個高腳杯子在人羣中橫衝直撞，「今天天氣哈哈」以外，話題便難以為繼，只得找個「向隅」空隙，把自己安頓下來，孤獨地「把酒問青天」，此情此境，還不又是一「不善巴結」之故？

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聖誕看淡

今年聖誕生意并不樂觀，商家預料顧客會減少，所以訂貨謹慎，以防滯銷。

金山客曰：是否「嬉皮」流行，美國作耶穌狀之長毛蓄髮青年太多，影響聖誕精神低落？

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Chinese list history of job discrimination

全美各地，對於保障消費者的利益，曾展開各種運動，公私機構，均進行研究及考察，希望使消費者能購買實質商品，避免被虛偽廣告所欺騙及節省浪費。以三藩市而論，屬於保障消費者利益的民間團體有好幾個，爲了這一趨勢所影響，市參事會的政務委員會曾開過幾次會研究，是否市府方面，應該設立一個「消費事務局」，以輔助消費人之消費及保障消費人之利益？該委員會的主席波亞士市參事認爲所有消費者都是公民，保障公民利益是屬於政府的責任，所以特於上週四(十二月十日)下午二時舉行一次公聽，邀請各有關團體及市民發表意見。

華埠北岸區經濟輔

市參議會擬設機構保障消費者的利益

障消費者的利益，曾展

在公聽中表示，華埠北岸區爲三藩市五個貧區之一，入息低微的居民更需在消費上有所保障，而目前處理有關消費事務之政府機構如「改進商業局」等並未爲貧區居民所認識。同時貧區居民對於商品價值，經濟趨向等認識不深，無法發揮其購買能力來買廉價或割價的貨品，及使用信用合作社等方式以減低貨品成本。一個輔導消費者的機構是需要的，消費者如購買超價商品，不實貨物，也可有個機構申訴。

華埠北岸區經濟輔導會在新年度的計劃書裡，便列明輔導區內居民消費爲第二優先工作(第一優先爲發展人力)，可知消費在經濟上是佔有何等重要位置的。不贊成另立一「消費事務局」，怕和該局有重複之處，但贊成成立兩個委員會，一個叫做保障消費者委員會，由工商政三方面人士及社會團體派代表充任委員，另一個叫做「消費顧問委員會」，則專做研究考察及評價工作。由於聖誕期近，商品售出量爲一年中之最高額，所以不論民間及政府之機構，均促消費

人應留意的。加省消費者協會對於商人聲言賤價推銷貨尾的技術，向消費者提出警告，要小心觀察，免受所愚，即以三藩市有百年歷史的賴比士公司宣告破產清盤賤賣的貨品而言，竟有價值三十三萬元的毛裘貨品非該公司所有，而自外間運來趁在賤賣期間推出者，又在聖誕期間，有好些公司乘機以郵寄方式把商品送到住戶去，這等你收了貨後付賬，這種未經訂購而來的貨品，依照加省法規，可以

美國是一個商業社會，投機取巧的商人，爲數當不會少，所以保障消費者的利益，確是一件當前急務。今年的兒童玩具，更作大規模推銷，這種不屬於日常用品的東西，最容易使人上當，且有等玩具並不安全，亟宜小心選購。像那種售價十五元的真人尺度的洋娃娃，會哭會走路，在電視上賣廣告，一分鐘要七八千塊錢，羊毛出自羊身上，消費者的金錢是否浪費，於此可見。

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